THE LOCAL TRAFFIC

BEAVY INCREASE IN LOADED CAR MOVEMENT OVER LAST YEAR.

Friends of the Pooling Bill Now Fear It Will Be Rendered Useless by Proposed Amendments.

The train records show that there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis 776 more loaded cars in the week ending January 26 than in the week ending Jan. 19, and 1,258 more than in the week ending Jan. 12; going back to the corresponding week of 1894 an increase is shown this year of 4,058 loaded cars. Freight men are not only gratified over the favorable exhibit, but are greatly surprised. A study of the loaded car movement shows a considerable increase in east-bound tonnage. The shipments of grain, flour, provisions, lumber and live stock are much heavier than at the corresponding period last year. As before stated, not only the central and New England States are dependent on Indiana, Illinois and Ohio for their supply of corn,, but several of the Western States, so that the shipments of grain are by no means confined to east-bound freights. Shipments of cereal products and starch eastward are heavier than usual at midwinter, and shipments of live stock for four months past over the Pan-handle and the Bee Line divi-sion of the Big Four have been the heaviest ever known. The amount of dressed meats from Kansas City and St. Louis is steadily increasing, and has become one of the im-portant items. West-bound business is im-proving, and with each week for the next few months will become more marked in the higher class freights. In the lower class the increase expected after New Year's has not been realized. Local business for January is fully up to expectations of the freight men. It has been a good winter for lumber men, and the shipments of logs, lumber, staves and heading has been unusually large. The cold weather is improving the coal traffic of the roads which strike he local fields, but the larger gain of local traffic is in moving the corn crop and live stock and manufactured goods. Below is given the car movement for the weeks end-ing Jan. 26 and Jan. 19 and the correspond-ing week last year:

Name of Road. Jan. 26. J A. N. A. & C., Air-line. 330 D. & W. 212 H. & D. (Ind'p'lls div). 618 Jan. 26. Jan. 19, 1894. Penn—J. M. & I. 554 514
Penn—Chicago div. 541 518
Penn—Columbus div. 541 518
Penn—Columbus div. 1,890 1,443
P. & E., East div. 724 757
P. & E. West div. 1,004 886
Big Four—Chicago div. 1,797 1,857

 Penn—Columbus div.
 1,890
 1,443

 P. & E., East div.
 724
 757

 P. & E. West div.
 1,004
 886

 Big Four—Chicago div.
 1,787
 1,857

 Big Four—Cincinnati div.
 2,427
 2,589

 Big Four—St. Louis div.
 2,019
 1,849

 Big Four—Cleveland div.
 1,857
 1,628

 Vandalia
 1,842
 1,804

Total movement.......22,164 21,104 16,986 The Pooling Bill.

The friends of the Patterson pooling bill are becoming considerably disheartened, and think it is likely to have rough handling if Morrison would practically nullify all the good which the bill is intended to effect. His demand that the Interstate Commerce Cemmission have absolute control of the conditions upon which all pooling arrangements are based is a direct blow at the measure. The provision which it contains placing jurisdiction in the hands of the United States Circuit Courts offers to shippers every protection that they can ask, so far as the question of reasonable rates are concerned.

Mr. Morrison's contention that pooling practically means higher rates is in direct opposition to the facts. What shippers need and want is stability of rates. They demand that each and every one shall be treated in the same manner, shall pay the same rate according to the classification same rate according to the classification under which shipments are made, and that there shall be no discrimination in favor of the large shipper as against the smaller one. It is generally conceded that ruling rates for freight transcription for rates for freight transportation are on an unprofitably low basis, and that a very trifling increase, say one mill per ton per mile, would go far to give the railroads a fair profit for their services. Such increase would hardly be felt by either large or would shipper although the papultant bour would hardly be felt by either large or small shippers, although the resultant benefit to the carriers would be large. The roads are called upon to furnish safe and quick facilities for the movement of goods from one part of the country to another. In order to do this they are entitled to a reasonable rate of compensation. This Mr. Morrison appears anxious to withhold. The passage of the pooling bill would enable the railroads to regulate the tonnage of the various members of the pool so that each would obtain a proportionate share of the total, and of the revenue accruing from the same. Shippers would benefit by the fact that rates were maintained on the schedule basis, and no one shipper would have any advantage over another."

The Peorla & Eastern handled at Indi-anapolis last week 1,798 loaded cars, an in-crease of 155 over the week ending Jan. 19. East-bound business with the Panhandle lines is up to the maximum. Last week the road handled at Indianapolis 1,890 load-ed cars, 1,116 being forwarded east. The Indianapolis & Vincennes is bringing in about five hundred carloads of coal per week, most of which is shipped north from here, as the railroads are well stocked with fuel.

Vandalia, like the Panhandle, is doing a heavier east than west-bound busi-ness, handling at Indianapolis last week 1,842 loaded cars, and of this number 1,069

The Big Four lines proper received and forwarded at Indianapolis last week 8,100 loaded cars, 177 more than were handled in the week ending Jan. 19 and 658 more than in the week ending Jan. 12.

The J., M. & I. division of the Pennsylvania lines is doing the lightest business in its history, the Indianapolis & Vincennes each week handling from 150 to 250 loaded cars than does the J., M. & I.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton did a little better last week, handling at this point thirty-three more loaded cars than in the week ending Jan. 19. The Monon dropped twenty-six below week ending Jan. 19. The four Pennsylvania lines handled at

Indianapolis in the week ending Jan. 26 a total of 3,616 loaded cars, an increase over the week ending Jan. 19 of 465 loaded cars and 918 more that were received and forwarded in the week ending Jan. 12. The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western showed a decrease last week of twenty-four loaded cars. Since the new corn crop began to move this road has been doing a very satisfactory in-bound business, but its out-bound business is chiefly to local points on its own line and consequently on its own line, and consequently light. The road brings considerable live stock to

Personal, Local and General Notes. H. G. Davis, formerly with the Panhan-lle, has been appointed one of the traveling engineer foremen on the Big Four sys-

The gross earnings of the Peorla & Eastern for the third week of January were \$29,146.69; increase of \$4,392.16 over those for the same week of last year. The gross earnings of the Big Four for

the third week of January were \$251,297.97. being an increase of \$36,042.76 over those for the corresponding week of last year. The Panhandle company has three stone crushers at work near Logansport getting out limestone to be distributed on its lines the coming summer between Logansport and Richmond.

John Scott, general solicitor of the Pennsiyvania, who retires on Feb. 1, has held that position eighteen years, His successor, ex-Judge Logan, is said to be a very able railroad attorney.

The Lake Erie & Western in the third week of this month showed increased earnings over those of the corresponding week of 1894, and over those of 1893, earning this year \$62,234 against \$51,632 in 1894 and \$54,896

J. M. Burton, who two weeks ago came to his home at Mitchell, Ind., very ill, died on Friday and was buried yesterday. He had been ticket agent in the Union Depot at Kansas City for seven years, and was highly esteemed in passenger circles. The ticket scalpers are more interested seemingly, in legislation looking to making 2 cents a mile the rate on Indiana roads than are the railway managements themselves. As one of the scalpers put it Saturday, "With a 2-cent rate the scalpers will be knocked clear out."

A train of three cars carrying a theatrical party yesterday made the run from Cleveland to St. Louis over the Big Four in eleven hours and thirty minutes. From Indianapolis to St. Louis the average speed of the train was fifty-five miles an hour.

which is remarkable time when the mercury is at zero and a stiff breeze against the train much of the distance. Mention was made recently that H. O. Pond was, on the 1st of February, to retire as superintendent of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking road, and that William Thornburgh is to be his successor. Mr. Thornburgh is an old Bee Line man, first as

passenger conductor, then trainmaster the Columbus and Cincinnati divisions. It is one year since the Louisville & Nashville made a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of its employes, with the understanding that at the end of one year they should be restored did the business of the company justify it, but at present the road's earnings are falling \$50 to \$60 per week below those of the corresponding period of

Oscar Murray, vice-president and freight truffic manager of the Big Four lines, went to Cleveland last night to confer with the Vanderbilt people about rate matters. There is a growing feeling that some action should be taken looking to restoring East-bound rates, lest the demoralization reaches West-bound rates, when the wings truffic hereing. bound rates when the spring traffic begins

Indications now are that D. T. McCabe, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania company, will have his duties increased to looking after the Vandalia, and that N. W. Taylor, who has been H. W. Hibbard's right-hand man for fifteen years, will be appointed assistant general freight agent. Possibly a like position will be created for A. D. Pendleton, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

dianapolis. The financial disaster which has over-The financial disaster which has over-taken so many of the railway corporations, large and small, in the last two years, in the United States, has affected but one New England road, the New York & New England. This road is under a financial cloud in prosperous as well as in depressed times. New England roads have felt the blight, but have escaped receiverships un-til now, and the outlook is much brighter for them.

H. A. Fleming, an employe on the Lake Shore road, has invented a contrivance which it is said will solve the problem of catching and delivering mail when a train is in motion. It has been tested on the Lake Shore road and was a de-cided success, catching mail bags and delivering them when running sixty miles an hour. So well is the invention thought of that a number of moneyed men of Eric have formed a company with \$300,000 capital to place the invention on the market. W. H. Fisher, general passenger agent of the Columbus & Hocking Valley road, re-ceived a letter from an Ohio clergyman asking for a half-fare clergyman's permit. Mr. Fisher sent the permit, accompanied by a letter, in which he expressed his will-

received the following lines from the min "May success be yours in every way, In business life and care, May it be our happy lot some day, To meet each other over there."

ngness to so favor the clergy, and in reply

Some of the Eastern lines have already broken the agreement recently entered into to pay but six mills per mile for the use of foreign cars or private companies' cars. Both the New York Central and the West Shore lines have withdrawn from the agrement, and before the month closes it is said other strong lines will do so. The reduction to six mills per mile was a se-vere blow to the private companies who have been furnishing cars to both rich and poor roads, as the companies could not maintain the cars and realize any in-terest on the money invested.

Shortly after leaving the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, assistant General Manager Maj. B. S. Henning originated the plan of a subway connection between New York and Brooklyn through which trains could be run in five minutes. Even his friends made light of his proposition, and its friends succeed in carrying it through financial aid. Now the enterprise has many friends, and is likely to be undertaken as saying: "The amendments demanded by Mr. | soon as the finances of the country take a better shape. A New York paper says if New York was not so slow Major Henning's scheme would have been undertaken when

he suggested the subway connection. It is commented on favorably that through the last three days of unusually severe weather for railroading in Ohio. Indiana and Illinois the through as well as the local passenger trains have been running nearly on time. On Friday night, one of the worst ever experienced in this section, the worst ever experienced in this section, the night trains were not more than a half hour late. In speaking of this a su-perintendent said that ten years ago some of the roads would have abanioned trains, so bad was the weather Friday night, or at least would not have thought of makat least would not have thought of making time, but improved power and facilities for moving trains have overcome all the dangers the elements offer, unless it be floods.

H. R. Dering, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west, comes to the defense of the clergymen. He says: "I have seldom found that our permits "I have seldom found that our permits issued to clergymen have been misused. We are extremely cautious in granting the desired card and the condition agreed to by the holder are such that no man with a conscience could misuse or trade upon the privileges accorded. When a clergyman from a distant State applies in person for a permit we insist on his identification as rigidly as does a teller when a check is presented for payment by a person unknown to the bank, and if there has been misuse of the clerical orders in question the blame rests not so much with the the blame rests not so much with the ministerial class as with the passenger de partment of the railway which permits the partment of the rankay which permits the cards to be issued without proper means of identification being employed. The clergy are not generally overburdened with this world's goods; their traveling is usually in the line of their duties, and personally it has always been a pleasure to me to pass favorably upon the application made when the attendant conditions permit of the

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court. Room 1-Vincent Carter, Judge Pro Tem Mary A. Sullivan vs. George L. Sullivan Edward Hawkins vs. Carrie M. Hawkins; divorce; decree granted plaintiff. Charles A. Duncan vs. Armilda G. Duncan; divorce; decree granted plaintiff. Ida E. Smale vs. George Smale; divorce, Decree granted plaintiff.

Room 2-L. M. Harvey, Judge. Frank H. Rodey vs. Emma Rodey; di verce. Decree of divorce granted plaintiff.
Mamle Dean vs. Matthew Dean; divorce.
Dean cited for contempt. Affidavit filed in
defense. Defendant discharged.
benjamin Richcreek vs. Elisha L. Frazier,
street improvement; dismissed. Cost paid Benjamin Richcreek vs. Robert W. Long et al; street improvement. Dismissed, costs

Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Noble Street Savings and Loan Associa-tion vs. Alfred Anderson; foreclosure, Judgment for \$324.28. Decree of foreclosure and Adolph Schmidt vs. Sylvanus Shipman; oreclosure. Judgment for \$644.39. Decree of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Claim docket will be called on Monday,

New Suits Filed. Stoughten J. Fletcher vs. James M. Mc-Gingle; suit on note. Superior Court.
William L. Jones vs. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis raliroad; suit for damages. Superior Court, Room 2.
Annie M. Rumford et al. vs. Henry Harting et al.; suit to foreclose. Superior Court, Room 3.

Frances Forbes et al. vs. The Union Central Life Insurance Company; suit on policy. Superior Court, Room 1. Minnie E. Wilson vs. Edward J. Leonard; suit on account. Superior Court, Room 2. Thomas Smith vs. Ellen Mallory; suit to quiet title. Superior Court, Room 1.

Percey R. Cnevalier vs. Catherine Bell; suit on note. Superior Court, Room 3.

The Latest Ball Game. New York Commercial Advertiser. Basket ball is a game that is the rage now. The end and aim of the game is to toss a ball, which is the size of a small football, into one of the two larger baskets suspended at each end of the field. The suspended at each end of the field. The winning side is the one which lands the ball in the opponent's basket. The basket is placed about ten feet high. When the game is played in a gymnasium the basket is bracketed to the side of the wall. For outdoor use it is supported at the same height by an upright post. No pushing, tripping or shouldering is allowed. The score is counted by points. A goal counts three points; a foul one point for the opponents. A majority of points decides the nents. A majority of points decides the

The History of Little Tommy's Case. Chicago Record.

6:35 a. m.—Tommy arises. 6:35—He complains of a headache. 7—Quite sick, but able to eat a hearty 7:30-Getting worse very rapidly. 8-He develops signs of fever. 8:15-Complications of toothache and sore

8.45—He fears he will die. 9 (school time)—High fever, aches all over, and sabbing with pain.

9:15—Little Tommy is out in the yard wrestling merrily with the neighbor's boy.

Building Permits. F. Farley, 230 South Pennsylvania street, repairing frame house, \$113. Thomas A. Stout, 175 West Washington street, repairing brick building, \$510.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Events Chronicled in the Issue of Jan. 27.

President Cleveland has signed the urgent deficiency bill. The cash balance in the treasury is a little over \$152,000,000. John Baldes fell 275 feet down a coal shaft at Springfield, Ill.

The opening addresses in the trial of Debs and others for conspiracy. The bankruptcy bill has been given the right of way in the Senate. Privilege of the floor of the Senate has been re-extended to members of the House. Twenty-one barges loaded with coal were lost opposite Hickman, Ky., during a gale. Gumbert has announced that he will retire rather than play ball on Sunday.

It is said advertisements for bids for another issue of bonds will be published Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, denied that bonds of that government were sold outside

the course of the administration in reference to Hawaii. The Comedie Française has brought suit against Coquelin, who is announced to appear with Bernhardt. The House took up the Wilson bill for the repeal of the sugar differential of one-

The Senate by a vote of 24 to 22 sustained

tenth of 1 cent a pound. Tudge Gaynor has issued an alternative vrit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company, ordering it to run cars. J. D. and A. N. Spreckles, sons of Claus Spreckles, have subscribed \$700,000 to the San Francisco and San Joaquin railway. General Nodzu has reported that he re-pulsed two attacks by the Chinese upon Hal-Cheng. The Japanese have occupied New Chwang.

Ada Gammon, of Vandalia, Ill., fell in love with a hypnotist and followed him despite the efforts of her mother and a night watchman. The decision that twenty-four Armenians shall be executed has been affirmed by the Turkish Court of Cessation. Thirty-four others are sentenced to prison.

Indinnapolis.

William D. Wiles, a well-known citizen, Cigar manufacturers talk of reducing Steps have been taken to reorganize the Zig-zag Cycling Club. A. Peabody, of New York, and J. C. Sipe were injured in a sleighing accident.

A rumor of a prize fight caused the police to surround the Light Artillery armory. Mrs. H. A. Metzger was knocked down by a team of horses and painfully injured while crossing Meridian street A suit in court developed the fact that an attempt had been made to bribe an insurance adjuster to return a false ad-

(From Sunday's Second Edition.)

Hoarding Gold. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The heavy with-drawls of gold from the subtreasury is causing much comment. Yesterday \$1,560,-000 in gold bars was taken from the subtreasury at a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent., which amounts to \$1,250 on a million. The names of the purchasers of these bars were not given. It is understood that several more millions will be purchased to-morrow. There seems to be no question among the leading banking houses with regard to the hoarding of gold. During the last few days it is understood that a good deal of gold has found its way into private vaults, at the instance, it is generally believed, of Hebrew speculators and prominent hebrew houses.

A Wall-street firm, whose name the ceived a proposition from some speculators of the class mentioned to receive and carry gold, advancing par on it in current funds at 3 per cent, interest and agreeing to divide the profits equally should gold is a disposition very distinctly manifested to trade in gold and traders are willing to pay at the rate of 3 per cent. for carry ing it and divide the profits, should there be any, with the capitalist who advances the principal. It may be added that the gentlemen making the proposition intended to deposit the gold in lots of moderate size—say about \$10,000 each—according as they were able to secure it from the banks, the government or other depositories of the

A leading banker, on being requested to express his opinion in regard to the with-drawal of gold, said: "I presume that the loss to the subtreasury will be at least as great during the coming week as it has been during the present. We shall, unless the part of the government, find ourselves upon a silver basis. I cannot say exactly how soon, but our drift in that direction has been enormously accelerated by the has been enormously accelerated by the events of the week and the recent course

"No. I do not look for any serious disturbance coincident with our finding ourselves upon a silver basis. There is too much money accumulated and too little use for it. The effect of our being upon a silver basis would be only gradually manifested, and would take the shape of a steadily depreciating currency; that is to say, our cur-rency would gradually recede until it represented the price of silver. Necessarily as its purchasing power decreases in the direction I have stated silver ought to advance in price, and it would not surprise me if the price of silver and the silver of currency met each other half way. I think that this will be accomplished without any premium being established upon gold. In any event the result will be reached slowly and without the creation of any disturbance."
"Is there no way," he was asked, "in

which the government can reconstitute its "Certainly not." was the reply. "No new issue of bonds can now be taken. Of course a small amount would be taken, but I mean to say that the Secretary cannot float another loan in this market or any place else upon conditions similar to those upon which he got his last \$50,000,000 out."
"Well," he was asked, "but will not the bonds be taken at a price?"

"Certainly," he said, at a price, "but it is not to be expected that the government will consent to put itself in that position. Besides, it is better, all things considered, that we should arrive at a definite end of the whole matter. We are going to do business on a sliver basis. That is settled, and the sooner we begin the better. It im-plies no danger of any kind. We shall have plenty of money in the market, and with the disappearance of the existing uncertainty it will be found good enough and cheap enough to stimulate business. One thing you may rest assured of, and that is that as soon as it is demonstrated that we are on a silver basis prices of all staples and securities will show a marked and, in my judgment, an extraordinary rapid advance." The view taken by this gentleman is shared by few of his associates. Bankers generally expect to see the coined gold now in the subtreasury wiped out in a few hours. The result is awaited with appre-

hension Secretary Carlisle is generally blamed for the present condition.

Satolli on the Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The tenth annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, given tonight, at the Arlington Hotel, was one of the most successful ever given by this club Walter B. Stevens, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who was recently elected president of the club, proved a well-equipped presiding officer. Among the many prominent guests were Archbishop Satolli, papal delegate, and his Archbishop Satolli, papal delegate, and his secretary, Rooker: ex-Speaker Reed, Associate Justice Brewer, Major General Schofield, the German, Hawalian and Argentine ministers, William Edgar Nye, H. H. Kohlsaat, Capt. Frank M. Howes, of the Merchants' and Miners' Company. Baltimore; Senators Teller, Dubois and Gorman, and Representatives Hopkins, Weadock, Baker, Caruth, Springer and Cannon; Judge Buffus B. Cowing New York et al., 200 Rufus B. Cowing, New York city; Thomas Nelson Page and First Assistant Postmaster-general Jones. Many novel and interesting features of entertainment were introduced and the speeches were unusually bright and able, notably among them that of Mgr. Satolli, who had his first epportunity, since his residence in this country, of addressing the press. Mgr. Satolli's address, which was read by Dr. Rooker. was as follows: "From Aristotle to the renowned author

"From Aristotle to the renowned author of 'L'Esprit Des Lois,' learned men have divided the functions of government into classes—the legislative, the executive or administrative, and the judicial—which are, in truth, but three activities of one and the same power which is vested in him who has the care of the people and represents them. Now, however, an adequate division of the powers of government would have to include a fourth element, and this is public opinion, exercising its activity through the organizements of the press. It is, consequently, great pleasure and honor is, consequently, great pleasure and honor to me to be with you this evening, feeling, to me to be with you this evening, feeling, as I do, that I am surrounded by the representatives of this fourth power in the greatest and most glorious of modern republics—a republic emulous of the glory of those ancient times.

"It is the public press which has the most general and efficacious influence in constructing, moderating, keeping alive and modifying, when necessity requires, public opinion. It is a question whether laws depend from the social dispositions of the people or whether the social dispositions

depend from the law. In my opinion the dependence is mutual and consequently the legislative power cannot hold itself independent nor indifferent to the popular opinion, which manifests itself through the press. Man, as a social being, has three natural needs: The communication of his ideas; interest and participation in the government of the State to which he belongs; to be kept as accurately and promptly as possible informed of what goes on in the world about him. Nothing better meets these three wants than the public press. these three wants than the public press. If man were left with the faculty of speech alone, none of these three needs would be satisfied. Books are, its true, a useful expediant, but rather serve for general instruction than for the practical knowledge of the daily course of events and may fittingly be called 'the fixed press. Periodicals answer the need better, but not sufficiently as experience proves but not sufficiently, as experience proves. They may be termed an 'intermittent press.' The daily or public press, a continuous press, when well organized, has the advantage of being fully proportionate to the social exigencies of the human mind. "The practical life, not only of the individual, but also of the body politic, is a sylligism, the major proportion of which containing a general truth, may be found in the book press; the minor may be had from the periodicals, but to draw the conclusion belongs properly to the daily public press, which, day by day, describes the social life in its minutest details. And, therefore, just as the conclusion of the therefore, just as the conclusion of the syllogism contains in itself all the strength of the premises and is distinct from them, so the public press contains all the force of general truths and of particular applications describing as in its proper field that which is done in practical life as well by the governing as by the governed. "Society is an organized body. The government is its head; the people its members; the military its veins and muscles; its blood, the wealth which has its beginning and ending in the history of the people; moralty and religion are its heart; the press many and religion are its heart; people; moralty and religion are its heart; the press may well be termed its lungs since it serves as the organ of public respiration. Or, again, I do not hesitate to say that in the body politic the public has that office in which the individual is performed by conscience and to define it as the organ of social conscience. "Is it not the public press which at the proper time should make known to the makers of law what should or should not be done for the common welfare? Can any one deny to the public press the right, in making which concern the results of the public press the right.

any one deny to the public press the right, in matters which concern the people at large, to estimate the value of public acts? And especially does this public press act as the public conscience since the mass of the people think, speak and act under the influence of impressions received from the daily papers So great being the importance of the public press, it is evident how much those who labor in this ministry merit the good will and esteem of the people.

"From the day of my arrival in America down to the present moment I have had every reason to feel pleasure with the press of this country, to, conceive the most exalted opinion of it, to appreciate its great importance, to nourish for it feelings of sincere and imperishable gratitude. If you desire to know my mission among you you will find it expressed in the conditions enunciated for my favorable reception here, by a well-meaning but misled writer in the Forum two years ago—it is to help to teach the ignorant, to raise the fallen; to lead the guilty and penitent to an invisible and divine Savior, who alone has power to forgive sin; to console the sorrowing; to edity the believing; to prohas power to forgive sin; to console the sorrowing; to edify the believing; to prosorrowing; to edify the believing; to promote righteousness, liberty, sympathy and the spirit of Christian brotherhod throughout the land. If you want to know what my mission is not you have it in the words of this writer, in which he explains what he thinks it is. He asserts that I am here to further the claims of the Pope to 'a kingdom of this world,' 'a kingdom which embraces the whole world,' 'all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them.'
"In my own name, and in that of Leo "In my own name, and in that of Leo XIII, who sent me, I repudiate any such purpose. And, when it shall please the Pope to recall me, trusting in the kindness and rectitude of the public press, as Samuel of old, on laying down the government of Israel, appealed to the assembled people to express their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with his administration, so I shall not

hestate to present to the press of the country the record of my labors and say, 'Judge me.'" Warden French Forced to Tell. MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 26.—The Legislative and House investigating committee arrived in this city on the L. E. & W. train last evening, about two hours late, in the face of a blinding snow storm. They were escorted to the Vreeland Hotel, where they were met by a committee of citizens, and after a lunch introductions followed. This morning about 9 o'clock the committee went to the prison, where work in earnest began. The committee organized by choesing Representative Culbert chairman, then appointed two subcommittees, one consisting of Senators Wishard and Watson and Representative Culbert, whose duty it was to examine the books and records. The other committee was composed of Senators Vail, McDonald and Schneck and Representatives Allen and Hester. It was the duty of this second committee

to investigate contracts, especially the bi-cycle contract. Senator Vall conducted the examination of the warden in regard to the bicycle contract, and to say he went over the warden with a curry comb is not putting the warden with a curry comb is not putting it too strongly. The committee developed the following facts: 5 On Feb. 20, a year ago, Warden French advertised for bids for the contracting of a number of convicts, to which he received two answers, one from J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., of Chicago, and one from J. G. Mart, both of which were rejected as being too low. From this until Aug. 1 there were no more advertisements published looking to the letting of contracts. Warden French claimed to the committee Warden French claimed to the committee to have written many letters and received answers to them regarding contract labor, but on being asked to produce copies of the letters or answers to the same he could not produce a single one, saying it was not cus-

tomary to produce such papers.

In August there was made a memorandum of an agreement for convict labor, but with no signature whatever to it, and no bond was executed; nothing but a verbal contract. At this time, at the suggestion of contract. At this time, at the suggestion of the Governor, the warden says he erected a four-story brick building which, he ad-mits, cost \$9,100. On Sept. 6, William C. Smith, manager of the bicycle factory, came in with a crowd of seventeen expert mechanics and began to set up machinery and make tools. Then, on Oct. 1, two cor tracts were executed, one for one hundred convicts and the other for fifty, both with the same person—W. J. Ball. These contracts were made for ten years at 40 cents per man for the first five year, and 41 cents for the second five years. On Oct. 3 a bond was executed securing both contracts, The warden remarked to the committee that he was not such a bad Democrat, and that he and the whole prison force sup-ported the entire Republican ticket in the municipal election last spring. The commit tee then spent an hour or two inspecting the prison, under the guidance of the war-den, who explained the features of the various departments, cailing special attention to the insane ward in the hospital. He called the attention of the legislators to the necessity of some means for separating in-sane from sane convicts, and illustrated his remarks by bringing out an insane prisoner, who is utterly devoid of intellect, and has not spoken a word for months. Some of the committee took special interest. the committee took special interest in the hospital, from the fact that Theodore P Haughey is the guardian angel of that de-partment. He was found at the bedside of a sick man and was greeted by a number of friends among the committeemen. The committee finished its labors about 5 o'clock this evening. Some of them have left for home by way of Chicago, but others will

remain in the city over Sunday. W. C. T. U. Polyglot Petition. CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Washington meetings of the World's National and District W. C. T. U in connection with the presentation of the Polyglot petition are being planned on a very large scale. They will continue three days—Feb. 15, 16 and 17 while in the national counsel of women which will take place Feb. 19. It was ex-pected that one of the afternoon sessions would be devoted to the presentation of the petition to a joint committee from the Sen-ate and House of Representatives, but as all petitions signed by natives of other coun-tries must meet Congress through the Presi-dent of the United States arrangements are making for a personal interview with President Cleveland. Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, Mrs. Helen M. Barker and other representative speakers are to take part in the exercises.

Stakes for 1895 Declared Off. CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Washington Park Club, held this evening, it was decided, formally, to declare off the stakes for 1895. These are the Derby, the Sheridan, the Queen Isabella, the Hyde Park, the Kenwood, the Lakeside and the Drexel. This definitely settles the fact that there will be no metting at Washington Park the coming season. There has been considerable discussion about this matter, in spite of the announcement made by the directors some time since, many thinking the rectors some time since, many thinking the board would reconsider its action before the time for declarations.

Cincinnati Baseball Club. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 26.—Manager Bancroft secured a lease of the Mobile, Ala., ball park, to-day, for the Cincinnati spring practice, from March 10 to April I, playing with all National and Southern League clubs, 8st. Louis plays there March 24.

The Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs are locking horns over the transfer of players, Manager Dennie Mark offered Captain Ewing to trade Gumbert and Weaver for Merritt. Ewing accepted, Afterward it was announced Mack was trying to trade GumNO SECRET

IN THIS WOMAN'S CASE. Mrs. Campbell Wishes Her Letter Published so that the Truth May Bo

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY BEADERS.] Of the thousands of letters received from women all over the world by Mrs. Pinkham, not one is given to the public



or poor, who is in ill health or ailing. In the case of Mary E. Campbell, of Albion, Noble Co., Ind., her suffering was so severe, her relief so suddenly realized, and her gratitude so great, that she wishes the circumstances published, in the hope that others may be benefited thereby. She says: --

"My physician told me I had dropsy and falling of the womb. My stomach and bowels were so bloated I could not get a full breath. My face and hands were bloated badly. I had that dreadful bearing-down pain, backache, palpitation of the heart, and nervousness.

"One of my physicians told me I had something growing in my stemach; and the medicine that I took gave me relief only for a short time. I thought I must die. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it worked like a charm. After taking the first bottle I could walk across the street, now I am well. I advise all my friends to take it." -MARY E. CAMPBELL, Albion, Noble Co.

bert to Brooklyn for Kinslow. Captain Ew-

Tin-Plate Factory's Output. ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 26.-The American ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 26.—The American tin-plate factory this morning increased its capacity by adding 250 extra men and starting its new addition of four mills, thus increasing its output to 7,500 boxes of finished bright plates per week. The factory was started in 1892, and it now stands the largest plant in the United States. The plant at first only had five mills and employed three hundred hands. To-day nine mills are in operation and 750 men are at work. Another mill is being built, and when completed the output will be about 8,500 boxes per week.

Brewing Agent Lamb Short. DUNKIRK, Ind., Jan. 26.—For some months past E. J. Lamb has been acting as wholesale agent for the Moerling Brewing Company, of Cincinnati, at this city. He disappeared Thursday and to-day his bondsman, Ford Wagner, began an investigation and finds that it will cost him between \$500 and \$700 to square accounts between \$600 and \$700 to square accounts. It will be a total loss to Wagner. All efforts to trace Lamb have so far been unfled Wagner to settle.

G. A. R. General Order. ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Commander-in-Chief Lawler and staff leave to-morrow to attend the State encampment of the G. A. R. They expect to attend every encampment held in the Union this year. In a general order issued to-day staff appointments are made for seventeen States, and proper observance of Washington's birthday and Memorial day are urged; also, the raising of money with which to deco-rate the graves of dead comrades in the

Age of Consent Raised. DENVER, Col., Jan. 26 .- The House tosent for girls from sixteen to twenty-one years. This bill was introduced by Mrs. Holly, Representative from Pueblo, who is receiving much praise for her successful ef-

forts in the face of strong opposition. DUNKIRK, Ind., Jan. 26.—The body of John Conini, who was killed at Tarantum, Pa., in a railroad accident, arrived at this city for burial to-day. He leaves a widow eighteen years old and one child.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Four Transfers, with a Total Consideration of \$45,110. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 p. m. Jan. 26, 1895, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstracter of titles, Hartford Block, No. 84 East Market street.

George W. Stout to Howard Amich. lot 37 in Kothe & Lieber's addi-son O. Conges, lot 127 in Martin-dale trustee's Jackson Park ad-

dition
William E. Mick to Albert A. Little, lots 282, 287, and 292 in Clark's second addition to Haughville; lots 315 to 319, 321, 322, 351, and 258 to 366 in Clark & M ck's Haughville Park to Norman S. Byrum, lots 26, 27, 30, 32, 37, 38, 52, 54, 56, 57, 60, 62, 66 and 68 in Blake's subdivision of outlots 166 and 167...... Transfers 4; consideration.....

Pensions for Veterans. The applications of the following named Indianians have been granted:

Original—John Widner, Millersburg, Elk-hart: Abraham Kintner, South Bend, St. Joseph; John Campbell, Wooster, Kosciusko. Additonal-Robert Griffin, Kokomo, Howard county. Renewed-Martin Wagner, Indianapolis, Marion county. Increase—Henry Brown, English, Crawford county; George Rich, Seymour, Jack-son; John W. Glasscock, Marion, Grant; Andrew Miller, Martz, Clay; Thomas D. Maris, Gosport, Owen; Thomas Somerville,

Scottsburg, Scott; Samuel Marshall, Greencastle, Putnam; George Sanders, Short, Martin.
Reissue-Daniel L. Starry, Marshfield,
Warren county; Bazzel B. Grunden, Wilkinson, Hancock; Joseph A. Zimmerman,
Wawaka, Noble; Thomas C. Smith, Fort Wayne, Allen: James F. Curry, Medora, Wayne, Allen, James F. Carry, Alcora, Jackson; Nelson Hurst, Edwardsport, Knox. Original widows, etc—Lucinda Fry, South Bend, St. Joseph; George Morris (father), New Carlisle, St. Joseph; minors of Horace O. Wilson, Rochester, Fulton. Mexican war survivor—Increase—William

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.



Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smoke!

WOOSHER POET The Public Favorite. . . Try It

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Manufactured by JOHN RAUCH.

OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COM

CHAS, H. POST, Manager. Home Office, 19 George street, Edinburgh. The amount of its capital is.

The amount of its capital paid up is. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand, and in hands of agents or other persons.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, -ecured as follows.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

Debts for premiums.

All other securities. LIABILITIES. Losses adjusted and not due.

Losses unadjusted.

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.

All other claims against the company.

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. The greatest amount in any one risk, \$20,000. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on the in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official saal, this 19th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

- OF THE -

Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at No. 63 William street, New York city. WILLIAM T. WOODS, President. CHARLES E. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons schedule filed, market value.

Debts for accrued relits. Losses adjusted and not due.

All other claims against the company, including plate glass and glazing.

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indians, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office. [SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 19th day of January, 1895.

> COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 31st day of December, 1894,

Located at northeast corner Fifth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. HON, CHAS. D. JACOB, President. WM. W. MORRIS, Secretary, The amount of its capital is..... THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.

Real estate unincombered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of 5 to 7 per cent., secured as per schedule filed, market value.

Interest due a +1 accrued on bonds owned.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured.

1,696,654.77

215,167.88

78,857.20

1,694,31

2,060,704.00

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1894, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 21st day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION - OF THE -

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE CO. On the 31st day of December, 1894.

Located at corner Glen and Bay streets, Glens Falls, N. Y. R. A. LITTLE. Secretary. J. L. CUNNINGHAM, President. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons..... Real estate unincumbered.

Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed, market value.

Loans on bends and mortgages of real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts of premiums. 807,078.00 672,984.74 3,315.33 70,922,38 890,355.83 Total assets..... #2,415,183.74 Losses adjusted and not due.

Losses unadjusted.

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.

All other claims against the compan

Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks. The greatest amount in any one risk, \$10,000. State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State: I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1834, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my nam and affix my official seal this 19th day of January, 1895.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

American Surety Company of New York

On the 31st day of December, 1894. Located at No. 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

HENRY D. LYMAN, Vice President. WM. A. BRANDT, Ass't Secretary. THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in banks. Real estate, unincumbered.

Bonds and stock owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent, as per Bonds and stock owner by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent. As per schedule fled, market value.

Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance.

Debts otherwise secured, interest due and bills receivable.

Premiums in course of collection. 15,000,00 74,680,74 54,178,70 \$4,024,196.02 LIABILITIES. \$40,560,00 All other claims against the company. Amount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks

SUNDAY JOURNAL THE

I, the under-signed, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company, on the 31st day of December, 1834, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereanto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 19th day of January, 1805.

J. O. HENDERSON, Auditor of State.

Greatest amount in any one risk, \$100,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:

\$1,102,613,68

By Mail, to Any Aldress,

Two Dollars per Annum.